

**BAD AS WEYLER.****Gen. Otis' Nefarious Work in the Philippines.****PHRASES AND ADJECTIVES PUT INTO THEM MAGNIFYING AMERICAN MILITARY OPERATIONS.**

The Associated Press at Manila writes as follows via Hong Kong:

The Filipino rebels appear to retain much more of a fighting spirit than might be expected after their recent San Fernando experiences and General Lawton's drubbing in the south.

After giving up San Fernando with a feeble struggle they entrenched themselves at Angeles, working for several days and impressing non-combatants into the work, thus saving the armed men for the fighting. They engaged Lieutenant Colonel Smith's regiment and the artillery warily for four hours, making one of the most stubborn resistances of the campaign. But, the Americans are indebted to the usual poor marksmanship of the Filipinos as well as to their own strategy for their small loss.

In the province of Cavite, where it was supposed the rebels had been scattered and demoralized beyond recuperation, they have assembled an army of several thousand men distributed among the important towns from the lake to the bay. After the San Fernando engagement the rebels attempted to deter the Americans from a further advance northward by menacing the railroad communications. Several hundred of General D. J. P. M. T. P. men crossed the Rio Grande between the American outpost towns, and threatened Balinga, Quinaoa and other places with small American garrisons, while, during Sunday and Monday nights, smaller bands tried to tear up the railroad tracks at several points between Bigaa and Malolos. Reinforcements of American troops, however, were sent along the railroad from Manila to San Fernando, while the forces at Balinga and Quinaoa sallied out against General P. M. T. P. men, and the insurgents easily driven away. In brushes between these Filipinos and the Americans during three days the Americans lost several men, while the Filipinos loss was heavy.

Of these operations the Associated Press correspondent was permitted to send only an inadequate dispatch, dictated verbatim by Major General Otis. The censor writes stereotyped official phrases and adjectives into the dispatches, tending to magnify the American operations and to minimize the opposition.

General Otis says newspapers do not publish institutions, but private enterprises, and the correspondents are only to be on the surface.

All reports from the rebel territory agree that the scarcity of food is increasing and that the rebel commanders at Apurari and other points refuse to obey Aguinaldo's order in regard to closing the ports held by the rebels against American ships and say that any ship bringing stores will be welcomed. Several ships from Manila are now at such points.

Hundreds of people come into Manila daily and return to their homes with food and other commodities. The guards stationed along one road reported that 5,000 persons passed through the lines in three days and that 45 tons of rice was carried out, in small parcels, on the same road, in ten days. Much of this undoubtedly goes to aid the rebels, but the authorities permit this traffic from motives of charity towards the women and children, who are undoubtedly suffering.

General MacArthur is establishing military governments in the villages north of Manila.

The mayor of Balinga, the first town where General Lawton established the same rule, who was supposed to be one of the most friendly and trustworthy of the natives, has been placed in jail, charged with arranging with the rebels for an attack on the town.

The American troops have been withdrawn from all that part of the territory which was half cleared of rebels in the expedition of the Americans in June last.

The rebels have returned to San Mateo, which was abandoned for the third time after its recent capture. It is alleged that more than half the Howitzer ammunition during the fight at Angeles was defective and failed to explode.

**Negroes Excluded.**

"The town of Fitzgerald, Ga., which was built up by G. A. R. men from Northern states and their descendants exclusively, does not allow negroes to become inhabitants," said Mr. O. B. Giddings, of Savannah. This may seem to be discriminating against the black race with a vengeance, but so far there has been no complaint at the operation of this municipal ordinance, and there is no probability that it will be modified or repealed in the near future.

Fitzgerald is rather unique among Southern towns in this regard, for I do not know of another in which the negro is absolutely barred. While the penalty for violating will be of the Fitzgerald whites would be I am not informed, but so far no negroes have been rash enough to try to force themselves into the town.

**A Conyot's Book.**

A convict in the Kansas State prison has written a book on prison life. He urges the granting of permission to smoke and the abolition of the lock-step, and says: "Without doubt there are men here who are where they should be; there may be some who should have been born here. On the other hand there are unquestionably some men here who will make good citizens some day. The writer believes that the average convict leaves the prison a better man than he was when he entered there."

**Believes in Bryan.**

The Augusta Chronicle says: "Our friend, Mr. Comer, is not a good judge of 'back numbers' when he calls Bryan one. In 1900 we expect the Nebraska statesman to poll 7,000,000 votes and he will do so, in our opinion."

**A BIG SAVING.****Comparative Costs of the State Constabulary Force.**

A recent comparative statement compiled by Mr. W. W. Harris, constabulary clerk, shows that the 14 dispensary constables now employed by the State are accomplishing as much as the 59 who drew salaries until about the middle of June.

There has been made public a comparison of the three months just past. The decrease in cost to the State has been \$1,807.34 since the constabulary was reduced, these figures being the difference between the expense accounts of May, \$4,493.63, and of July, \$2,686.29. In June when the 59 constables served half the month the cost to the State was \$3,561.19. The total saving for a year at this rate will be \$21,658.08, based upon the difference between May and July. This is an average of \$59 a day.

There appears to be no adverse comment on the policy of the governor in thus reducing the cost of maintaining the constabulary, for the results with the small force are as satisfactory as with three score constables. Gov. McSweeney is getting a heavy mail now. Mayors and intendents from all over the State are writing him in response to his circular letter asking their support in properly enforcing the law. Some of these officials are loud in their praises of the dispensary law, and promise to do all in their power to enforce it. But while there may be some blame, many of the mayors are evidently sincere in saying that they are anxious to enforce this law just as any other statute. Those who have expressed themselves upon the main point at issue do not hesitate to say that the local police can accomplish more than the constabulary.—The State.

**BEART RENDING CONDITION.****Three Thousand Are Dead and Missing in Porto Rico.**

A dispatch to the New York Herald from San Juan says:

The board of charity is sending out petitions by land and water daily, but petitions keep coming in from all over the country requesting food, medicines and money.

There are no means of raising funds in the different localities. At Guanabacoa an effort was made to start a popular subscription, but only ten pesos were contributed.

In consequence of the putrefaction bodies typhus fever has developed at Arroyo. The captains of coastwise vessels complain that the bad odors at the various ports have caused them more suffering than the hurricane.

The reports of the board of health up to last Friday gave the number killed at 1,973, missing 1,000, houses destroyed 6,421, persons homeless 12,046, cities in need of physicians, drugs and hospital supplies Caguas, Yabucoa, Waresno, Utuado, Cuzco and Corozal.

Advices from Ponce state that there has been slight rioting at Yauco, but that it has been easily quelled by the local guard. The local authorities are running short of money with which to pay workmen. There are no reports of fever as yet from the south side of the island. The authorities are making strenuous efforts to relieve the country districts, where great distress is reported.

**An Unholy Alliance.**

A dispatch from Manila says: Gen. Bates has returned from Suva, having successfully accomplished his mission there. After five weeks negotiation with much tact, an agreement was signed which in substance was as follows: American sovereignty over Moros shall be recognized and there shall be no persecution against religion; the United States shall occupy and control such parts of the archipelago as public interests may demand; any present or prospective introduction of fire arms shall be prohibited; piracy shall be suppressed; the American courts shall have jurisdiction except between the Moros; the Americans shall protect the Moros against foreign invasion and the Sultan's subsidy from Spain shall be continued. The sultan and several chiefs signed the agreement.

**Plant Wheat.**

A farmer writing to the Mason Telegraph tells how any farmer can make wheat enough for home consumption, and why he should make it. He says: "An ordinary farmer can spare two acres of land to him take this land, turn it well with a plough in September, and about three or four weeks later put ten bushels of cotton seed broadcast, also broadcast two hundred pounds of phosphate, sow his wheat crop on this land with a turning plough shallow, all ploughing to be well done, insuring the ground to be well broken. This will make about fifteen bushels of wheat per acre. Two acres tried in this way will furnish about six barrels of flour at a cost of about five dollars. To buy this flour in the market would cost about thirty dollars."

**Touched a Live Wire.**

A special dispatch from Rock Hill to The State says: "What came periodically near being a fatal accident occurred Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Mr. R. F. Sadler on Johnston street. The storm of an hour before had blown down one of the electric light poles. Little Rufus Sadler, a six year old son of Mr. R. F. Sadler, came upon his feet, some way touched a wire with his hand. In an instant he was thrown upon his back with one live wire in his hand and another on his neck. Mr. Sadler was near and fortunately an axe or hatchet stroke cut off the deadly current. The boy was unconscious for some time but gradually regained his senses and will be all right in a day or two."

**Cotton in Texas.**

A special from Dallas, Texas says: "The hot winds which have prevailed for the past month have destroyed all chance of a large cotton crop in Texas. Reports from all over the State are that the crops will not average more than a quarter of a bale to the acre. This indicates not to exceed 2,000,000 bales for the entire State."

**WORK OF THE WIND****Eleven Wrecks About Hatteras During the Recent Storm.****MANY LIVES WERE LOST.****The Heroic Life Savers With Breeches Buoy, Rescue Many Sailors. Wreck of Barkentine Priscilla.**

Another chapter in the history of the horrors of the sea was added by the recent hurricane which dealt death and destruction in Puerto Rico and apparently lost none of its fury by reason of its visit to the Atlantic coast. No such damaging result has attended a storm in the past quarter of a century, and the stretch of beach from Kinnakeet to Hatteras, N. C., a distance of about 18 miles, bears evidence of the fury of the gale in the shape of spars, masts and general wreckage of five schooners, while now and again a body washes ashore to lend solemnity to the scene. Waves mountain high, seas which by reason of their power carried everything before them, winds which blew unceasingly day and night at a 75 mile velocity, were the causes of the disasters, and that not more lives were lost is considered by many survivors nothing less than a miracle.

Thirty-five shipwrecked seamen who had nothing in the world but the few tattered and torn clothes on their backs some injured, all miserable, arrived at Norfolk Wednesday from Hatteras, N. C., by way of the Norfolk and Southern railroad from Elizabeth City. It is from them that the fearful story was learned. They report not less than 11 vessels ashore on the coast between Hatteras and New River inlet, and estimate that no less than 30 lives were lost.

Among those who arrived at Norfolk Wednesday are 10 of the crew of the barkentine Priscilla, Capt. Benj. R. Springstein, of Baltimore, which vessel lies broken in three pieces on Gull Shoals, 18 miles north of Cape Hatteras. There were four fatalities shortly after the Priscilla went ashore, the captain's wife being washed overboard and drowned within 10 minutes after the wreck, while the other three were the two lost their lives were the captain's two sons, aged 24 and 12 respectively. Goldenborough, connected in the Lee family, and a relative of one of the vessel's owners, C. Morton Stewart & Co.

The older of the Springstein boys was first mate of the Priscilla. He and the Goldenborough had been both washed overboard. His brother was drowned in the cabin. Alex. von Restorf, one of the crew, was caught in the bin, and while holding on to a window to prevent being drowned a heavy sea which resulted in the dislocation of his arm. Seeing that death was certain if he remained longer in the cabin, von Restorf leaped through the cabin window and landed on deck. He was attended at the office of the Marine Hospital surgeon, in Norfolk custom house. Capt. Springstein escaped from the wreck with the remainder of his crew, but he still at Hatteras, suffering from a wound in his breast, which is said to be three inches in depth. The Priscilla left Baltimore for Rio Janeiro, Brazil, on Saturday, the 12th inst., with a general cargo. She passed out the Cape on Monday, the 14th, and it was 9 p. m. Thursday when she struck. All of the vessel's crew were injured more or less. Andrew Larsen is suffering from internal injuries, and Wm. I. Henderson, the colored steward, has a mangled knee.

The schooner Robert W. Dazy, Capt. Olsen, left Philadelphia Aug. 14 for Jacksonville, Fla., with coal. She was struck on the beach, which was about 6 p. m. Thursday. The crew of six were all saved by the breeches buoy.

The schooner Florence Randall, Capt. Cavalier, was bound from Long Island to Charleston, S. C., with fertilizer. She struck at 5:15 p. m. on Wednesday and was soon washed to pieces. The crew of 10, as well as the captain's wife, were rescued by the breeches buoy.

The schooner Minnie Bergen, Capt. Bowman, sailed Wednesday from Philadelphia bound for Newriver, Cuba, with iron, coal and oil. She was ashore on Thursday and slipped her cable Friday morning. She lost several sails and struck at 8 a. m. on Friday at Chicomicoon. Her crew of 10 men were rescued by life savers with the breeches buoy.

The schooner Percy and Lillie, Capt. Miller, of New York, which struck the storm last week while bound from New York to Charleston, S. C., with a cargo of fertilizer, arrived at Norfolk Wednesday morning leaking and otherwise in distress. While tossing helplessly about in the ocean the life boats of the schooner were smashed and the vessel's mainmast fell.

The schooner Lottie E. White, Capt. Mann, of Tappanhook, Va., bound from Baltimore to Newbern, N. C., with a cargo of corn, arrived Wednesday evening in distress, she having encountered the storm last week. The schooner will be repaired and proceed to Newbern.

**AWFUL HAVOC.**

Accounts in many respects conflicting continue to come in from Albemarle and Pamlico sound region and the coast from Hatteras to Bodys Island, in which section the greater number of casualties occurred as a result of the great storm of August 15 to 18, inclusive. As this section of broad waters is the artery for small craft from the region tributary to Chesapeake bay and as far north as Philadelphia to the north Georgia coast, the number of vessels traversing these inland seas is always great and it is even yet almost impossible to state how many were caught in the storm and anything near the number that will fall to answer roll call, but masters of craft from that region state that small schooners, puffers, sloops and fishing craft wrecked, ashore, broken up, sunk or turned over are to be seen almost hourly in a trip through the sounds, and it is thought that the total drowned will run close to 100, if it does not over reach it, while at least, on Swan, Hog and

other islands in the vicinity at Portsmouth, Big and Little Kinnakeet, Ocracoke and smaller points, fully 60 to 70 houses, four or five churches and numerous stores, barns and warehouses were either washed away or damaged beyond repair, and as a result numbers are homeless and destitute, and many others have lost crops and flocks. Stock and implements and the fishing interests have suffered greatly. In a few days a fairly complete report can be made, but at present rumors outweigh true statements and an accurate footing of the damage cannot be reached. Washed ashore, crew of about 25, all lost.

**FURTHER DETAILS.**

Farther details of the terrific storm have already been reported in this issue. Schooner Aaron Reppard, five lost, three saved.

Bark, unknown, crew of 14, all lost.

Diamond Shoals lightship, crew of 23, all saved.

Unknown steamship, whose cargo has been broken up, was broken up, now breaking up, crews probably aggregating 30, unheard of.

The Diamond Shoals lightship which was washed up on Hatteras, and which had withstood some fierce storms, was torn from its mooring by the 100 knot hurricane and blown high and dry at Hatteras.

The schooner Frank McCullough, 11 men, with coal, from Norfolk to Savannah, is unheard of, and probably went to the bottom with all on board.

**KILLED HIM AT SIGHT.****Negro Had Attempted to Assault His Wife.**

A special dispatch from Tuscaloosa, Ala., to the Atlanta Journal says: "People in the vicinity of the courthouse, which is in the center of the business part of town, were startled by a loud report of a shotgun fired twice in rapid succession at 6:20 o'clock Wednesday morning. Investigation showed that John Thomas, would-be assailant, had been shot to death by bird shot. At Cuba station, about three weeks ago while Mr. C. M. Stallworth was absent from home, John Thomas, a negro employed at Stallworth's saw mill, entered the room where Mrs. Stallworth, wife of the merchant, was sleeping, and after knocking her into insensibility, attempted to ravish her person, but was frightened away before his hellish purpose was accomplished by the approach of the overseer who was attracted by the screams of Mrs. Stallworth. The negro was shot at several times, but succeeded in making his escape. Mr. Stallworth had since that time done nothing but search for the brute. Thomas, who was a good machinist, came to Tuscaloosa about two weeks ago, and secured employment with the electric light company. He had had his bicycle sent from Cuba to Tuscaloosa for repairs before he attempted the outrage, and wrote a letter to Cuba to forward the handlebars to Tuscaloosa to a fictitious name, which he gave in the letter. This gave his whereabouts away, and Mr. Stallworth went to Tuscaloosa on the northbound Q. & C., at 4:10 o'clock Wednesday morning, and while standing talking to his brother, who lives there saw the negro coming up Greenboro street on his way to work. Mr. Stallworth stepped inside the market house and got his brother's gun, which was loaded with No. 8 shot, and crossing the street, called to the negro.

"Is that you, John?"

The negro turned round, and seeing Mr. Stallworth, replied, "No, sir, this ain't me," and started to run, when Mr. Stallworth emptied the contents of both barrels in his back and shoulders. Thomas ran about a block and fell, where he died in about fifteen minutes. Stallworth offered to give himself up but no one seems to want him."

**Suicide at Darlington.**

A special dispatch from Darlington to the Augusta Chronicle says Dr. John A. Boyd, a leading business man of that city, committed suicide Monday night, 21st inst. The dispatch says no reason is known for his action. It was probably due to a gloomy and dependent state of mind and poor health. The deceased was proprietor of the oldest drug store, and one of the most successful in the place. He was about 45 years of age, unmarried, and lived with his sister, Miss Mary Boyd, on Florence street. It is thought that he was attempting suicide once before when he took an overdose of morphine, which came very near resulting fatally. He was, however, brought through this safely. Monday afternoon his sister went out driving, leaving him at home. On her return late in the afternoon he was found dead, and terribly cut by a razor, with which he had opened veins in his arm and leg. Dr. Boyd was a man of somewhat retiring disposition, but was much liked by those who knew him well.

**Wind Storm at Florence.**

A severe wind storm, accompanied by some hail and a heavy rain, passed over Florence about 3 o'clock Thursday. The wind blew a terrific rate, and many thought a cyclone was approaching. A large portion of the tin roof on the round house of the Atlantic Coast Line shops was torn off. A new frame building, belonging to Evans McColl, colored, in East Florence, was blown five feet by its pillars and otherwise damaged by being twisted up. Numbers of large tree limbs were broken off, and the poles and wires of the telephone and electric light companies also came in for a share of the damage. The cloud which was an angry-looking one passed from northwest to southeast. The lightning flashes were very vivid, and the loud peals of thunder were severe on nervous people.

**South Carolina Tobacco.**

It is estimated that the tobacco crop in South Carolina this year will reach 20,000,000 pounds, worth from 4 to 20 cents a pound. It is only within the last few years that tobacco has been cultivated in South Carolina as a money crop, but the farmers find it more profitable than raising 5 cent cotton. Moreover, the cultivation of wheat in the Palmetto State has been so successful that the acreage will likely be doubled this year.—Baltimore Sun.

**STAFF NAMED.****The Governor Makes His Selections Known.****ALL YOUNG MEN CHOSEN.****Several of Them Have Been Connected With the State Militia or Were in the Army.**

Governor McSweeney Thursday announced the appointment of his staff. The selections were made without regard to politics, and the members of the staff are as a rule personal friends of the governor. Several of them have served in the State militia or in the Cuban war. All are young men, some having barely attained their majority. The following order was promulgated through the office of the adjutant general, who is chief of staff:

Adjutant General's Office  
Columbia, S. C., Aug. 23, 1899.  
General Order No. 5.  
By direction of his excellency M. B. McSweeney, governor and commander-in-chief of the military forces of the State of South Carolina, the following officers are hereby appointed members of his staff, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Adjutant and inspector general, Gen. J. Floyd of Rock Hill county.  
Assistant adjutant and inspector general, Col. Joo. D. Frost of Richland county.  
Quartermaster general, Col. W. C. Mauldin of Hampton county.  
Commissary general, Col. W. B. Wilson of Charleston county.  
Engineer-in-chief, Col. J. F. Folk of Bamberg county.  
Surgeon general, Col. E. J. Wannamaker of Richland county.  
Paymaster general, Col. Geo. D. Tillman, Jr., of Edgefield county.  
Judge advocate general, Col. U. X. Gunter Jr., of Spartanburg county.  
Chief of ordnance, Col. L. J. Bristol of Darlington county.  
Aides-de-camp—Lieut. Col. H. F. Gaffney of Cherokee county, Lieut. Col. Jas. A. Hoyt, Jr., of Greenville county, Lieut. Col. Jas. S. McCarley of Newberry county, Lieut. Col. A. H. Moss of Orangeburg county, Lieut. Col. W. C. Hough of Lancaster county, Lieut. Col. G. Sullivan of Anderson county, Lieut. Col. Wm. J. Duncan of Barnwell county, Lieut. Col. Julius Redding of Charleston county.

By order of the commander-in-chief.  
J. W. Floyd,  
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Gen. J. W. Floyd was a gallant Confederate soldier, having lost an arm in service. This together with his natural oratorical powers and his work in the constitutional convention and in the legislature brought him prominently before the people and made him adjutant general of the last primary.

Col. Joo. D. Frost is a Citadel graduate and one of the prominent volunteers of the First regiment in the Cuban war.

Col. W. C. Mauldin is a son of Senator Mauldin of Hampton and a bright young man who is engaged in the railroad business. Col. W. B. Wilson is president of the Carolina Grocery company of Charleston. Col. J. F. Folk is a prominent merchant and insurance man of Bamberg. Col. E. J. Wannamaker, M. D., was surgeon of the second South Carolina in the Cuban war. Col. Geo. D. Tillman, Jr., is a son of the ex-congressman and is a court stenographer. Col. U. X. Gunter, Jr., formerly private secretary to Governor Evans, is the assistant attorney general of the State. Col. Louis J. Bristol is editor of the Darlingtonian. He was first sergeant of the Darlington Guards and afterwards second lieutenant of Co. "L," Second South Carolina.

The aides are also rising young men. Lieut. Col. H. F. Gaffney is secretary of the carpet factory at Gaffney and holds other important positions. Lieut. Col. James A. Hoyt, Jr., is on the editorial staff of The State. Lieut. Col. James S. McCarley is a progressive young farmer in Newberry county. Lieut. Col. A. H. Moss was captain in the Second South Carolina. Lieut. Col. W. C. Hough for several months acted as solicitor in the Seventh circuit, and is now senator from Lancaster. Lieut. Col. G. Sullivan was quartermaster of the Second South Carolina. Lieut. Col. Wm. J. Duncan was first lieutenant of Co. "L," First South Carolina regiment. Lieut. Col. Julius Redding is a son of Mr. James F. Redding, a well known Charlestonian.

**He Was Not Dead.**

A month ago a letter from Manila contained the news that Ellis Rhinehart of Marysville, Indiana, a soldier in the regular army, had been captured and tortured to death by Filipinos. Thursday Rhinehart appeared in that city alive and well. He was just returning home from the West, and had not heard the story of his alleged death. He had not been in the Philippines at all, having been discharged for disability before his regiment sailed. His parents, who had not heard from him for months, were mourning him as dead.

**Wrecked in Hurricane.**

The steamer Germ arrived at Pensacola Thursday afternoon with the crew of three Norwegian vessels who were wrecked in the Carrabelle hurricane. There were on board 45 men. Those who do not ship on other vessels from this port will be sent home by their respective consuls. The Germ will later return to Pensacola the crews of the Italian barks wrecked in the storm. One Italian vessel had been loaded for five months, but her crew deserted and another one could not be procured.

**The Penalty Just.**

Julius Alexander, colored, was hanged at Charlotte, N. C., Thursday for assaulting a white woman last January. He showed no signs of remorse, confessed the crime and said the penalty was just. A colored preacher in talk on the scaffold said Alexander's crime was the worst in which we are glad to see the law carried out."

**FORTUNE HUNTERS RESCUED.****The Suffering was Great and Many Died from Starvation.**

Capt. Shoemaker of the revenue cutter Service Thursday received a report from Lieut. D. H. Jarvis, commander of the revenue cutter Bear, containing an account of the rescue of the gold seekers who rushed into the Kotzebue gold country, Alaska, in the summer of 1898. Lieut. Jarvis was taking the Bear north to Cape Barrow on her regular trip. At Cape Prince of Wales he learned of the awful destitution which had overtaken the gold seekers and there he found a terrible condition of affairs. Men had died of starvation, scurvy and by drowning, and he obtained a list of 48 deaths, but the list is by no means complete. This list has been published in the Associated Press dispatches. Over one thousand of the gold seekers had wintered there. The Bear, after relieving as much of the distress as possible and leaving stores, lime juice, etc. for the survivors, took 82 of the survivors to St. Michael, where they were turned over to the military authorities. Lieut. Jarvis reported that he left between 225 and 250 survivors at Kotzebue sound. He informed the department that he would probably proceed to Cape Barrow and upon his return would touch at Kotzebue sound and pick up any who desired to return with him.

The rush into the Klondike country was caused by false rumors of rich strikes and misleading advertisements. Two women and a young boy were among those rescued. Another woman too ill to move, was left in care of a Quaker missionary and his wife. The names of the list of destitute persons found there by Lieut. Jarvis is mentioned G. W. Berry of Virginia.

Lieut. Jarvis, who accomplished the rescue of the gold seekers at Kotzebue sound, is the revenue officer who distinguished himself in the winter of 1897-98 by leading a relief expedition from Tanasaku, 300 miles below St. Michael to Point Barrow. Over 1,500 miles of snow and ice in the dead of winter he pushed an expedition for the relief of ice-imprisoned whalers at Point Barrow. He arrived there with almost 500 reindeer after four months of almost indescribable hardships. It was the only Arctic relief expedition ever attempted in mid winter. For his heroism on that occasion the President recommended that congress give him a vote of thanks and award him a gold medal.

**A PHOTOGRAPH SWINDLER.**

Has Fooled Many People in Warthen and Other Places.

Many people of Warthen, Ga., were recently taken in by a photographer, who proved to be John R. Kay. He gained the confidence of the people and took a number of pictures, which were held for before delivery. This was three weeks ago and no pictures have been heard from. The probability is that they will continue to wait.

This man is known in Augusta and bears no savory reputation here. For a time he was in co-partnership with Mr. W. Shaw Howard, Jr., of this city. Their relations lasted about six months and were severed on account of some underhand work of Kay's. These men had an office at Lumberville at which Mr. Howard planned to develop the pictures while Kay was on the road. Mr. Howard happened to find out that Kay was having some of the work done in Augusta and severed relations with him at once.

He bought an outfit from Howard, which he never paid for, and started out on his own hook. The results of his labors are just coming to light, much to the sorrow of those he swindled. It is not known positively what other pictures he has taken. People in that neighborhood will do well to look after their interests.

This man is described as being rather tall, medium build and slightly bald. He came originally from Honca Path, S. C., and of and on has lived in Augusta for many years. Mr. Howard is prominently known in Augusta and regrets the occurrence very much, not that he has anything to do with the man now, but that he is using an outfit bearing the name of Kay & Howard. This of course is done without the sanction of Mr. Howard, and is used to advantage by the other man.—Augusta Chronicle.

**Gen. Otis Scored.**

The censor writes stereotyped official phrases and adjectives into the dispatches, tending to magnify the American operations and to minimize the opposition. Gen. Otis says newspapers are private institutions, but the correspondents are only here on the surface. It is hardly necessary to add that it comes via Hong Kong and is unquestionable. Gen. Otis's views as to newspapers have been held by a long succession of tyrants and incompetents, and by a good many rascals besides. Regarding himself as a "public institution," it is natural that he should feel that way; but he is not wise in saying so. In about one month the newspapers of the United States, if they choose, could have him recalled. He is in Manila now only by "suffrance" of the press, and it may be that the press, believing in the right of the people to know what is really going on in the Philippines, will make President McKinley understand where his interest lies. A successful general might attempt to talk like Otis, but not a feebling failure.—Columbia State.

**Bad News from Chile.**

A great railway accident occurred at Santiago, Chile, Thursday. An entire passenger train fell into the river Mapocho, which runs through the city, and many lives lost. Although the tremendous storms that have been raging for a fortnight throughout Chile, continue, there has been some abatement. Advice from various points indicates widespread distress and misery. Valparaiso and other cities have suffered severely.

**THE RISE OF MULLINS.****What Tobacco Culture Did for a Flag Station.**

In 1889 Mullins in Marion County was a small flag station, little known or thought of by the railroad or traveling world. The Enterprise, a bright, newsy paper published there, says: "In 1893, Dr. C. T. Ford conceived the idea that this soil was adapted to the culture of tobacco, and accordingly planted four acres in this wood as an experiment. This was the first tobacco raised in the county. The result was so great, that from those four acres planted in the western suburbs Mullins, the cultivation has become so general that in 1899 the estimated crop is over 3,000,000 pounds for Mullins market alone. Ten years ago there were only three stores here, today there are twenty-eight; 1,000 population; three large tobacco warehouses, with a floor space of 40,416 square feet; a stemmy, with a capacity of 15,000 pounds per day; four prize houses, equalled by none in the State; a bank, in a most flourishing condition; a saw mill, and several minor industries, too numerous to mention. Few people outside of Mullins realize the extent of tobacco raising here. In fact, Mullins will compare favorably with our larger cities in the amount of capital weekly put out. In addition to the large sums of money paid to the farmers for their crops, one must not think for a moment that the benefits to be derived stop there—that is only the commencement. There are the grading rooms, the prize houses of which there are four, the stemmy, teamsters, truckers and other laborers in and around the warehouses, white and black, making each receiving his hard cash at the end of the week. While we were strolling down street Saturday afternoon, we met Mr. J. T. Pope, one of our popular buyers. Mr. Pope said that he had just finished a heavy week's work, in fact, the largest of the season. He estimated that at least a quarter of a million pounds had been sold here during the week—making, in all, a little over a million pounds sold here since the opening, July 15th. We put the question to Mr. Pope as to what would be a safe estimate of the amount of money spent in common labor per week, exclusive of regular salaried officials? We were surprised to hear his estimate—\$800! When one considers the class of labor receiving this handsome sum are those generally speaking, who turn it loose as fast as it comes into their possession, it is no wonder that business is so brisk, and, as noted in last week's Enterprise, that Mullins will soon have three more new stores. It is a bright field, and invites live and bustling business men. The show of how the cultivation of tobacco has spread over in Marion County, and the fact that it has spread so rapidly shows that it must pay the farmers to plant it as a money crop. What it has done for Mullins it will do for Orangeburg and all other towns in this county.

**ENORMOUS INCREASE DURING LAST TEN YEARS. ENEMY OF THE FARMER.**

The amount of oleomargarine sold in the United States for the year ending June 1, 1899, has just been computed by the pure food department in a report which shows that during the year there were 87,800,000 pounds of this product manufactured in the respective States of the Union.

A comparison of the amount of oleomargarine sold since 1888 is also given, and is as follows: 1888, 2,153,537 pounds; 1889, 34,235,527; 1890, 35,674,152; 1891, 44,328,157; 1892, 48,974,157; 1893, 67,327,487; 1894, 48,632,246; 1895, 36,958,234; 1896, 59,553,234; 1897, 45,531,297; 1898, 57,516,136; 1899, 87,800,000.

In speaking of these statistics chief clerk George Hutchinson, of the pure food department, said: "Few people are aware of the great profit the oleomargarine manufacturers reap or to what extent the farmers have to contend with. We take as a basis that there were 87,800,000 pounds of oleomargarine manufactured in the United States last year. The average amount of butter produced by each cow in the United States each year is about 200. Thus the amount of oleomargarine sold last year displaced 439,000 cows, worth at \$30 a cow, \$13,270,000. This will give some idea of the great loss to the farmer of the United States. But let us look at the comparison between the cost of butter and oleomargarine and see the profit which the dealers and manufacturers of imitated butter make. The average wholesale price of oleomargarine is 10 cents a pound. The average price of butter during the year is about 20 cents a pound. This shows the difference between the average price of these products to be 10 cents a pound. But we will add 2 cents for the cost of selling the oleomargarine. This would leave a profit of 8 cents a pound on the 87,800,000 pounds, or a net profit to the dealer of \$7,624,000 a year."

**Heava?**

The next dictionary published will contain many new words, among them the word "heava." What a man knocks around town until 3 o'clock in the morning, and then gets up with a headache like a molasses barrel and a breath like a slaughter house, he always has a helava time. The word is a good one and should have a place in dictionary.—Arkansas Thomas Cat.

**Not Stated.**

The Augusta Chronicle says: "Major General Otis has been instructed from Washington to capture Aguinaldo. It is not stated whether Aguinaldo is to wait for Otis to come to get him, or the American leader is to run him down."

**A Snake Story.**

There is a Pennsylvania man who isn't bothering himself much about snakes. Some way he discovered that they were fond of nitro-glycerine. He they in their haunts and follows it up with an innocent-looking bait into which he inserts a lot of red pepper. When the coating melts and the pepper gets hot, the snakes get mad and go to lashing the ground, and then comes the explosion which disposes of the snake."

**He Must Hang.**

Charles Mason, colored, has been sentenced to hang in Laurens on the 31st of next month. Recently his attorney asked the governor to grant a respite and stated that he wished to talk the case over with him. The governor announced Friday that he had looked in the case and had decided to let the law take its course. He has so written to Mason's attorney, at the same time telling him he would gladly listen to anything he might have to say on the subject.

**FIVE MEN KILLED****In a Battle Between Soldiers and Policemen.****TROUBLE ABOUT THE PAY.****Faulty Records Make Payment Very Slow and Many Cuban Soldiers Angered and Hence the Fight.**

A dispatch from Santiago, Cuba, says five men are dead and ten wounded as a result of a fight Wednesday night between gendarmes and disappointed Cuban soldiers at Cuesvitas, three miles from Santiago, where the payment of the Cuban troops is progressing. Five thousand Cubans had gathered there to receive pay and after three days only \$80 had been paid. Thousands who had been disappointed at other points had come to Cuesvitas, as the last place of payment in the province.

The imperfect list caused great dissatisfaction, and a rumor circulated that the paymasters would leave Thursday, alarmed the men who had not been paid. They began to collect in groups and to show their annoyance. Finally their threats became serious.

Capt. Bellat with twenty gendarmes was present to preserve order among the applicants and the United States troops protected Col. Moale, the officer having charge of the payments. Suddenly Capt. Bellat, who was mounted, was surrounded by a mob, struck by stones and bottles and shot in the arm. His men promptly fired a volley into the mob, three persons being instantly killed and thirteen wounded, two of whom died Thursday morning.

Col. Moale's guard promptly surrounded the money office, but took no part in the fighting. For a few minutes there was a lively conflict, carbines and machetes being used freely. Capt. Bellat was the only gendarme wounded. All the dead were colored Cuban soldiers. Thursday morning payment was made under a heavy guard. There are rumors that a force is being organized to attack the pay office, but these are probably unfounded.

Gen. Castillo, civil governor of Santiago de Cuba, was at Cuesvitas at the time and soon restored order. There is no doubt that the inaccurate list will cause a great deal of hardship. Many veterans have vainly followed the United States commissioners for six weeks, only to find that their names are not listed. Gen. Leonard Wood, military governor